those who strive and ad-

SUCCESS in business is for

LXXXI, NO. 71.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1910.

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SCARECROW

HONK

HONK!

POLICEMAN

ON EACH

CORNER?

ALSO, A LARGE

SIZED HORN

THEM OF

WOULD WARN

WEATHER TODAY .- Fair.

16 PAGES—FIVE CENTS

KILLING OF HIS BRIDE

mous Lake Como Murder Mystery finally Solved When Husband of the Victim is Arrested on Landing in New York

MARES THAT HIS WIFE WAS "BEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD"

Had Bad Tempers; She Called Him Names and He Used a Mallet With Fatal Results

moster in Hoboken, N. J., shortly in the German-Lloyd liner Prinzess the German-Lloyd liner Prinzess the German-Lloyd liner Prinzess the German hour he had confessed the part of Long Island sound that lies between Fisher's island sound that lies between Fisher's island sound that lies between Fisher's island and the mainland. He landed at New London and slept in the railway station until 6 o'clock this morning, when he caught a train for New York. "In New York." Continued Captain Scott, "I went to the National City bank, where Charlton is employed. There I obtained a description of the man and a sample of his handwriting. Then I went to Hoboken and saw Chief of Police Hayes.

and of temper he beat his wife shillty with a mallet, jammed in a trunk and sunk it in the

Mary Scott Castle of San woman sixteen years his ced wife of Neville H. Casan Francisco lawyer, and a

is twenty-one and a son of all Charleon, law officer of the insular affairs at Washington, married Mrs. Castle in Wit-bel, last spring, over his notests. Ill-mated and both of aperament, they sailed for Italy beermoon. Her body was the label to fishermoon on June perament, they sailed for Italy boneymoon. Her body was he lake by fishermen on June of free Italy under an assumed out penniless and shabby of ition on landing ran straight times of Captain Henry Harri-U.S. A., the murdered wife's he was taken to police head-thobeken, where, after a pitpe so spasmodic that it propers and unfinchingly signed the Tonight he is behind the heboken city lail pending of the complicated problem

Scott's foresight, directed s that it falls little short of a resulted in young Charlton alload at Fort Wright, o land, off New London, Conn.

signed confession Charlton said the old story of incompatibility

empers.

ariton had told his story in a

asy. Chief of Police Hayes
if into a typewritten statech he asked the prisoner to which he asked the prisoner to it was written on regular court a used for depositions. In filling its for depositions in filling its form that it was a sea of a single form that cirk," and his place of the cirk," and his place of the sea of t

and a struck her she had been be the worst in the Sile was in the worst in the worst in the worst in the structure of the str

it o'clock that night I moved toon my house and dragged it a mail pier and threw it over-iff the following night and went and from there to Genoa, where a steamer Irene three duys later. from where I killed her was an appearance in the steam of the steamer in the steam of the steamer is the steam of the st

and spartment.
"PORTER CHARLTON."

Exonerates All Others.

atonerates All Others.

Identify the signature of the signature of the sustain of

"PORTER CHARLTON" you know that the autopsy hat your wife was not dead as put in the trank," one of the state of the prisoner. The taked the prisoner. The taked the prisoner he for must have been dead," he haved a carious desire to the reputation of the woman he reputation of the woman he reputation of the woman her life should."

es hame going to appear one of his first questions. Of had been led away to a Scott sat with his hands about his walking stick story.

be might lay violent hands on the Chief derent Captain Scott said to Chief derent Capt how, to lose no time, he much early this moralng

to Hoboken and saw Chief of Police Hayes.
"I found that he had laid all traps for the apprehension of Chariton. While I was giving him the description of the man I was informed that the Prinzess Irene just docked.
"Although I had made arrangements to meet the Deutschland down the harbor with a tug I hastened to the North German-Lloyd dock.
"The Prinzess Irene had just discharged her passengers and the customs officers were examining their baggage. Three detectives were with me. We looked in two or three stalls and in the last I saw a young fellow I thought answered the description of Charlton. He was looking about him and his hands trembled slightly as he opened his bags for the inspectors. We went up to him and I asked:

Denies His Identity.

Denies His Identity.

"'Aren't you Porter Charlton? He de-nied this emphatically and told us his name was Jack Coleman."
Captain Scott here described how he hesitated to order the man's arrest and forced Charlton to write his signature, which tallies so accurately with a sample in his possession that he felt sure that no mistake was being made.
Charlton was then taken to headquar-ters, where he again signed his name. Again there was marked resemblance

Chariton was then taken to headquarters, where he again signed his name. Again there was marked resemblance with the handwriting in Scott's possession, but there was yet doubt in the minds of the police until they examined the inside of a small collar bag. There they found a tag, such as is attached to clothing. It was lettered, 'P. Chariton.' Several sheets of paper covered with typewritten verses were found also, and one of these bore the signature, 'John Rodney' (Porter Chariton) the former apparently a pen name. When the youth saw this evidence he stepped close to Chief Hayes and said:

"Yes, I'm Porter Chariton. I admit it." Then he glanced fearfully at his brother-in-law.

"I won't make any statement in the presence of Captain Scott,' he said, trembling, "Til tell everything; only get Captain Scott, and the presence of Captain Scott,' he said, trembling, 'Til tell everything; only get

trembling. "Til tell everything; only get Captain Scott out of the room." Scott withdrew and the youth then told his story, finishing, he added calmly, al-

"I have no defense to make. No de Charlton looked anything but capable of the deed to which he confessed. He is a blonde and slender, under average height, with a face rather weak, but by no means repellant. He had on a well worn suit of blue serge, and appeared rather down at the hebis. His baggage consisted of two leather suitcases.

Writer of Verses.

Among the verses found in his effects were some written when he was only 12 lears old. One bit ran as follows:

Because they are a multitude Greater than anything * * The sweetest woman in the world, Is one who did love me. But who she was or if she was, Have claim of privacy."

Father on the Scene.

Confessed murderer though he Charlton is not without resources. S lifter he was locked up he got an at Charlton is not without resources. Soon after he was locked up he got an attorney, and his father, Judge Charlton, arrived in Hoboken tonight to look after his son's case. The young man will be arraigned before Recorder MeGovern at 2 6 clock tomorrow morning as a fugitive from justice, and the disposition of his case from that time probably will rest with the federal authorities.

As soon as Gustave Dirosa, the Italian consul at New York, learned of Charlton's arrest he cabled his government for instructions. He believes tonight that he will be ordered to make application to-

structions. He believes tonight that he will be ordered to make application to-morrow for extradition for trial in Italy. While life imprisonment is the severest renalty. Charlton could pay for his crime under the Italian law, it is expected that his family will endeavor to keep him in this country. While the international law on the subject is not clearly defined, attorneys here and in Washington think that in this they have a good chance of success.

As he was being taken out it de-veloped that the murdered woman's jewels had just been found in his lug-

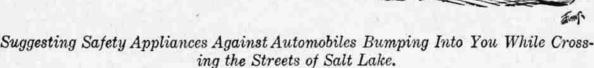
gage. Captain Scott of the Twelfth Coast arlow Scott Worked.

dars are, he said. "I made is that Porter Chariton would be his country. He had no know and it would be his be not come how."

Lagrain Scott of the Twelfin Const artillery, who has been stationed on Fisher's Island, near New Lordon, Conn., was present when Charlton made his confession and for a moment it looked as if he might lay violent hands on the murdler of the resulting the might lay violent hands on the murdler of the resulting the might lay violent hands on the murdler of the resulting the might lay violent hands on the murdler of the Twelfin Const artillery. Who has been stationed on Fisher's Island, near New Lordon, Conn., was present when Charlton made his confession and for a monent it looked as if he might lay violent hands on the murdler of the resulting the resulting the might lay violent hands on the murdler of the resulting the resulting

Took Victim's Jewels.

Continued on Page Two.



Executive Works Hard to Bar Organized Labor From "Special Privileges."

DEVICE ATTACHED

TO THE

PROBABLY

LIKE THIS

SLOW 'EM

DOWN A

BIT .

YOU COULD

TACKY LOOKING

SUIT WHICH

WOULD LOOK

\$50 TIRES

WEAR . A

DANGEROUS TO

AND

A SIGN

WOULD

MONTHLY

INSTALLMENT ON YOUR

MRCHINE IS DUE

TELEPHONE WIRES

WILL SEE YOU

ACROSS THE STREET

IN SAFETY .

WASHINGTON, June 23.-The action of the house of representatives late today in receding from its labor amendment to the sundry civil bill, marked the successful termination of an all-day fight by President Taft against what he termed class legislation of an improper sort, and apparently removed the last real obstacle in the way of an adjournment of the class legislation of an improper sort, and apparently removed the last real obstacle in the way of an adjournment of the class legislation of an improper sort, and apparently removed the last real obstacle in the way of an adjournment of the company of the constant of the consta

President Taft bent every energy toward the defeat of the house amendment that proposed to exempt labor orgamzations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He threw his whole influence into the fight, sending for scores of representatives and urging them to defeat the provision.

the harp of life;
Twilight shadows fell across the uplands from the sky.

Soft fleecy clouds and tender shadows lid the signs of strife
Twixt day and night.

Twitight shadows fell across the uplands from the sky.

Soft. fleecy clouds and tender shadows hid the signs of strife

Twixt day and night, and my touch unrolled before the eye

The scroll that each man slowly learns to read

Who soars above the common things and will the heights attain;

Whose heart from earthly lust, from self-ishness and pride is free;

And in it reads these words: 'Who seeks for peace must pass through pain.'

Another verse was in part as follows:

"The women whom I love, indeed, None has the time to sing.

Because they are a multitude Grenter than anything the sweetest woman in the world, Is one who did love me.

But who she was or if she was, Have claim of privacy."

The laboring man, he believed, asked only equality before the law and was entitled to no more.

It was the president's fight on the amendment to the supply bill that caused rumors to apread today that there would be a delay in the adjournment of congress, Mr. Taft felt he had a longer fight hefore him than proved to be the case, and was doubtful of the results until the voic was finally taken. When informed of the result he made no attempt to conceal his pleasure.

Incidentally, the president's fight on the amendment to the supply bill that caused rumors to apread today that there would be a delay in the adjournment of congress, Mr. Taft felt he had a longer fight hefore him than proved to be the case, and was doubtful of the results until the voic was finally taken. When informed of the result he made no attempt to conceal his pleasure.

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ST. PAUL, Minn., June 23.—Wher shown the Associated Press dispatch telling of his telegram to President Tatt and the answer of the latter, Presiden W. E. Carter of the Brotherhood of Lo-W. E. Caru-comotive Firemen and Engineer. He said fused to make any statement. He said that he had not received the president's telegram and that he would make no telegram until after the matter had been statement until after the matter had been

EX-GOVERNOR M'GRAW OF WASHINGTON DIES

SEATTLE, June 23.—Former Gover-nor John H. McGraw died at his home here tonight after an illness hasting sev-yral weeks. Death was caused by ty-

eral weeks. Death was caused by typhoid fever.

John Harte McGraw was born at Barker plantation, Penobscot county, Maine, October 4, 1850. When he was little more than two years old his father was drowned, and when he was 14 he left home because of a disagreement with his step-father. In 1876 he came west, working for several months in San Francisco as a horse car driver.

He came to Seattle the same year, In quick succession he secured a postition on the Seattle police force, was elected town marshal, was made chief of police and in 1882 was elected sheriff of King county.

In 1892 he was elected governor of Washington serving from 1893 to 1897. At the expiration of his term he retired to private life.

He was vice president of the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition, president of the

lnaex to Today's Tribune

Domestic. Porter Charlton confesses killing - Statesmen not agreed on cost of Hill discusses wheat and terminals

Roosevelt not in a hurry to talk.

Taft knocks out "special privileges" for organized labor.

Socialist mayor of Milwaukes gets busy.
Condensed telegrams.

Short news stories

Liquor licenses in committee16

Sporting News. Jeffries snubs John I. Sullivan . 12 Oldfield breaks dirt track record . 12 Johnson interviews undertaker . . 12

TEACHING WITNESSES

HOW BEST TO TESTIFY SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.-Disclos.

ures of a sensational character were made today before the Sangamon county grand jury of the existence of a sort of a "school of instruction" for witnesses who have been summoned by State's At-torney Burke.

The activity of certain representatives The activity of certain representatives of the accused legislators who have been watching for the issuance of subpoences and the arrival of witnesses caused a quiet investigation. It appears that witnesses were coached on what to say before the grand jury.

So positive is the evidence of such a pian to thwart justice, that indictments were drawn ionight against several persons.

one. It is expected that at least half s dozen persons will be named in the true bills, which will cover the offenses of con-spiracy to commit a felony, perjury and interfering with the public administra-

interfering with the public administration of justice.
Editor H. C. Gann of the SentinelLeader, published at Warren, was called
before the grand jury because of the
statement in his paper that Mayor Rawleigh of Freeport, a patent medicine manufacturer, had told him that during the
session of the forty-fifth general assembly, a member of the legislature had
asked him for a contribution of \$1000 to
secure the passage of a bill to repeal the
law imposing a license on itinerant venders of patent medicines.
Editor Gann festified that Rawleigh
who is a candidate for Republican legislative nomination in his district, said
that White had been paid money to vote
for Lorimer.

Goldfield Con. Earnings.

Goldfield Con. Earnings.

Special to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Goldfield Consolidated Mines company has issued a statement to the New York stock exchange which shows the combined earnings of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines company and the Goldfield Consolidated Milling & Transportation company for the year ended October 31, 1909, as follows: Total earnings, \$6.598.871; total surplus, \$4.267.397. The balance sheets values its properties at \$28.608.164. Its liabilities consist of capital stock issued, accounts payable, accrued buillon tax and undivided profits.

Western Man Wins.

In 1892 he was elected governor of Washington, serving from 1893 to 1897. At the expiration of his term he retired to private life. He was vice president of the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition, president of the chamber of commerce for several terms and at the time of his death was president of the Rainer club. His personal bravery was displayed in suppressing the anti-Chinese riots in 1885 in Seattle.

Special to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 28.—Among the lucky men who won scholarships today at Hartward university was E. G. Titus of Logan, Utah. He captured one of the Joseph Ecoleth scholarships covering an advanced course in etomology. Titus is a member of the Harvard graduate school for applied science. He is a graduate of the Colorado Agricultural college, class eighty-nine. Special to The Tribune.

Former President Says He Will Make No Speech of Any Kind at Present.

NEW YORK, June 23 .- "I don't know that I shall ever make another political speech," said Theodore Roosevelt today The colonel had just popped out of his editorial office late in the afternoon, his collar witted and his face red from the heat. He saw a group of interviewers and stopped. They told him his first political utterance was awaited with the greatest interest—and when, please, would be make it.

"I have no idea when I shall make a political speech," he replied. "I shall make no speech of any kind for two months and my first speech will be in Kansas City, Cheyenne, Milwankee and Chicago will have nothing to do with politics. onel had just popped out of

I don't know that I shall ever make

"I don't know that I shall ever make another political speech."
"What? Never?" some exclaimed. "I don't say 'never," he corrected, "I simply don't know."
But speeches or no speeches, conferences will continue, Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, went to Oyster Bay with him tonight. Two or three rough riders will be the colonel's guests at luncheon tomorrow.

omorrow.

Not Very Strenuous.

Not Very Strenuous.

Mr. Roosevelt did not reach his editorial office until 19:39 o'clock today. Tonight interviewers photographers, old friends and people bent upon every sort of mission besleged it. At 1 o'clock the colonel left his office for the Harvard club where there was two hours of yarn spinning across the luncheon table.

Just as he was leaving the club the police raided a group of boys who had clambered up the fire escapes to look at "Teddy," but Colonel Roosevelt interceded and no arrests were made.

After the funcheon Colonel Roosevelt spent an hour at his editorial office, where he talked with Louis and Temple Abernathy, the boys who rode on horse-back from Oklahoma to see him. Then he took an automobile for Cyster Bay.

On Tuesday he will leave for Cambridge Mass. to attend the Harvard commencement. He expects to be back in New York on Friday but he may take in the Yale-Harvard boat race at New London, COUR.

OYSTER BAY, June 23.—Theodore Rooseveit arrived by automobile tonight. With him were differed Finchet and James R. Garfield who will be his guests over night at Sagamore Hill.

On the way to the East River ferry. Colonel Rooseveit stopped at the home of Mrs Bridget Flynn to visit her sister, Mrs. Mary Ledwith. who nursed his children during their infancy.

Colonel Rooseveit kissed her and asked when she was coming to visit them. She will have a home with the family the rest of her days. She is 85 years old.

PROMINENT RANCHMAN KILLED BY AN INDIAN

FARMINGTON, N. M., June 23.—Fol-liowing an altercation with a number of Navajo Indians, who charged him with stealing and branding their cattle, Rich-ard Wetherill, well known ranchman and Indian trader, was shot and killed by Navajo braves last night, near Blake's trading post, fifty miles south of Far-

The Indians who did the shooting rode seventy miles to the Ship Rock agency and surpendered themselves to Super-intendent Shelton. They are now in cus-

Salt Lakers in New York.

Special to The Tribune. NEW YORK, June 23.—Brostell, E. ngberg; Victoria, G. E. Hembill, R.

Republican and Democratic Interesting Paper by James J. Members of Senate Committee Disagree.

MAJORITY REPORT GIVES MAIN ALLEGED CAUSES

Word Before the Question Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Republicans

and Democrats don't agree as to the

causes for the increase in cost of living

between 1900 and 1910. The majority report of the special sen-ate committee which has been investigating these questions was submitted to man of the committee. A meeting was held prior to the presentation of the re port and the minority members of the committee protested against the charac ter of the findings.

After a long argument the minority was authorized to employ an expert to go over the report of the majority and prepare the minority views for submission to the senate. The report made by Senator Lodge was an exhaustive one, compiled from testimony given by forty-one witnesses, reports received from consuls and from foreign governments.

Causes Set Out. majority of the committee found

that of the many causes contributing to the advance in prices, the following were the advance in prices, the advance in prices, the most marked:
Increased demand for farm products and food.
Shifting of population from food producing to food consuming occupations

Immigration to food consuming locali-Reduced fertility of land resulting in Reduced fertility of land resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization. Increasing banking facilities in agri-cultural localities, which enabled farmers ers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage. It was found that this not only stead-ied prices, but had a tendency to in-crease them. Reduced supply and convenient trans-portation facilities of such commodities

Effect of Cold Storage.

Cold storage plants which result in proventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage, tend to advance prices. Increased cost of distribution. Industrial combination.

Organization of producers or dealers.

Advertising.

dvertising. Money supply. Over-capitalization

Higher standard of living Higher standard of living.
The foregoing findings were gathered by measuring the prices of 257 commodities, included in the price index number of the bureau of labor. The commodities were grouped and the advances noted for the different groups during the period from 1900 to 1999, inclusive. The general wholesale price level in the general wholesale price level in the United States advanced during that period 14.5.

Some Price Statistics.

oducts, 29.8: food. timber and building materials, 19.6; mis-cellaneous commodities, 14.7; cloths and clothing, 12.9; fuel and lighting, 6.9; housefurnishing goods, 5.3; metals and implements, 3.6

implements, 3.6.

A decline was shown for drugs and chemicals amounting to 2.5 per cent.

It was shown that the greatest advances have taken place in the products of the soil.

The committee criticised the use of

of the soll.

The committee criticised the use of forests by saying that there had been a large consumption without any particular attempt to replace the timber. The report stated that in view of the fact that the increases have been so much greater in products coming either directly or indirectly from the farms than in any other line excepting products of

"Wages have not advanced as rapidly as have prices." The report says, "and practically all labor difficulties that have been the subject of mediation in the United States during the last two or three years have had as their basis the advanced cost of living."

It is shown, however, that the advance in wages has been more rapid in the United States than in European countries. The report says.

Wages Don't Keep Pace.

"Wages in the United States advanced in about the same degree as did prices, intil 1907. Salaries have been advanced but little during the last ten years." Hours of labor in practically all wage Hours of labor in practically all wage occupations are shown to have been reduced. This reduction affected the weekly earnings of employees for the reason that the large majority of wage-earners are employed on the piece scale basis or on an hourly rate. From 1900 to 1907 full time weekly earnings advanced 17.6 per cent. There are no figures for years subsequent to 1907.

The tariff is discussed at great length and the conclusion was reached by the and the conclusion was reached by the majority of the committee that it had been "no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the last dec-

ge. Few figures are available to indicate that had been the effect of the recent of revision he majority report says there are in the majority report says there are in the trusts in the sense of being organ-to central prices in restraint of

Continued on Page Two.

LIVING PROBLEM IN WORLD TODAY

Hill Read Before National Millers' Association.

NEED OF AN INCREASE IN TERMINAL FACILITIES

Minority Will Be Allowed a Question That Has Much to Do With Welfare of Country Broadly Discussed.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28 .- "Wheat" was the subject of discussion at today's meeting of the National Association of Millers. The subject was treated in a paper prepared by J. J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway, and read by Charles the senate today by Senator Lodge, chair- G. Jenkins of Noblesville, Ind. Mr. Hill

G. Jenkins of Noblesville, Ind. Mr. Hill was unable to attend the meeting.

Prof. G. L. Christie, superintendent of agricultural extension, Purdue university, spoke on "What One Experiment Station Is Doing Toward Increasing Wheat Production," and Prof. A. F. Woods, dean and director of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, St. Paul, addressed the convention on "What Minnesota Might De to Aid in Greater Quantity of Wheat."

Mr. Hill's paper, in past was a few

tity of Wheat."
Mr. Hill's paper, in part, was as fol-Mr. Hill's paper, in part, was as follows:

"One fact, it seems to me, should give you more concern than almost any other, because you have already felt its effects and because it looms large and dangerous. This is the pressure upon existing terminal facilities. It is a future menace and a present handicap. You have felt, and will continue to feel, the partial embargo that traffic conditions have placed upon all the business of the country; upon yours, perhaps, as seriously as any other. The milling interest of the entire country, except where it serves a purely local demand, is feeling the pinch of the transportation situation and will in the future feel it more severely. The growth of the country in population, in production, in transportation business, has been marked. There has not been a corresponding growth in the facilities for transportation.

Congested Traffic.

Congested Traffic.

Congested Traffic.

"For months past it has been impossible to get freight shipments delivered promptly if these have to be transferred at any of the central markets or principal terminal points. The flood of husiness that rose to such dangerous height in 1307 is piling up again, with the additions made by national growth since then. The future will add in increasing ratio to these difficulties, as well as to the losses they involve. The only probable relief from the pressure upon our transportation agencies, and especially upon terminals, where the greatest difficulty exists, is the decline of our export trade. The demand of the home consumer is lessening the volume of our export of foodstuffs and will affect similarly some other items on the list. But this change will bring relief to the carrier only in so far as export terminals are concerned.

"An enormous volume of new traffic is being develved."

are concerned.

"An enormous volume of new traffic is being developed by the industrial advance of the country between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. All of this must seek its market, and much of it will be added to the total that already overburdens our terminals.

"In the great markets of the eastern half of the country, in New York, Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, the crisis has already arrived. Traffic growth and terminal congestion are applying the brakes to business market. itial congestion are applying the brakes o business progress. This means trouble or the whole country. It is no more isastrous to have the banks close their

Suggested Remedy. "What is the remedy? Of course, there is none cut and dried, complete and effective, for an evil that has been growing for so long a time, and which publication thus fur has tended to intensify rather than to diminish. The best that can be done is to offer suggestions for

report stated that in view of the fact that the Increases have been so much greater in products coming either directly or indirectly from the farms than in any other line, excepting products of the forests, the conclusion must be reached that the most important cause of the present advance is to be found in a study of farm conditions.

As to Food Prices.

Concerning the advance in the cost of food, the report says:

"The supply of government available land for general farming has been materially reduced and the ranges are being rapidly cut up into homes for settlers. The cost of producing live stock has materially increased with the disappearance of the range, which necessitates producing cattle on demestic pasture and high-priced lands.

Concerning retail prices the report shows that in the United States in the spring of 1910 they were at the highest point in many years. As compared with the spring of 1900, prices for bacon were more than 70 per cent higher, hour about 50 per cent higher, sugar about 12 per coal higher and eggs 100 per cent higher.

A few articles, such as coffee and tea, were about the same price as in 1900. Earthenware was slightly lower. Shoes and clothing were considerably higher.

"Wages have not advanced as rapidly as have prices," the report says, "and practically all labor difficulties that have been the subject of mediation in the subject of mediation i Possible Relief.

"There is, however, a considerable element in our traffic aggregate which is capable of decentralization. Take your own industry, for example, because both your raw material and your product are bulky and heavy articles, you are, perhaps, more interested than others, since you are most likely to suffer from terminal congestion. It is worth while to consider whether a considerable share of your distributing business could not be readjusted. If orders went direct to the mills from the smaller citles and towns, and shipments were made direct to them, instead of being consigned to central agencies, and thence transferred to buyers it would make less business for terminals. By such a process of decentralization, adopted by business generally, much relief might be obtained.

"The problem of terminals is the greatest problem of the country, the problem of transportation agencies, of financiers, of the communities directly affected and of all the industries that depend directly or indirectly upon cheap and speedy carriage for the commodities which they

of all the Industries that depend directly or indirectly upon chanp and speedy carriage for the commodities which they buy and sell. It is a problem for every-body, since probably not one business man in the whole country would fall to feel the disastrous effects if it were to be neglected for the next five years as it has for the last ten, and to blight every form of activity by paralyzing the whole trade."

STRUCK BY BASEBALL AND FATALLY INJURED

NEW YORK. June 23.—Gregory Darcey, a Staten Island policeman, died last night from injuries he received two week ago when he was struck in the abdom by a pitched baseball.

Darcey was catching. A pitched ball slipped through his hands and struck him in the pit of the stomach. He fell to the ground unsonscious, but recovered temperarily and went on with the game. Two days later he reported sick and grew steadily worse steadily worse